



# Anglo-Celtic Roots

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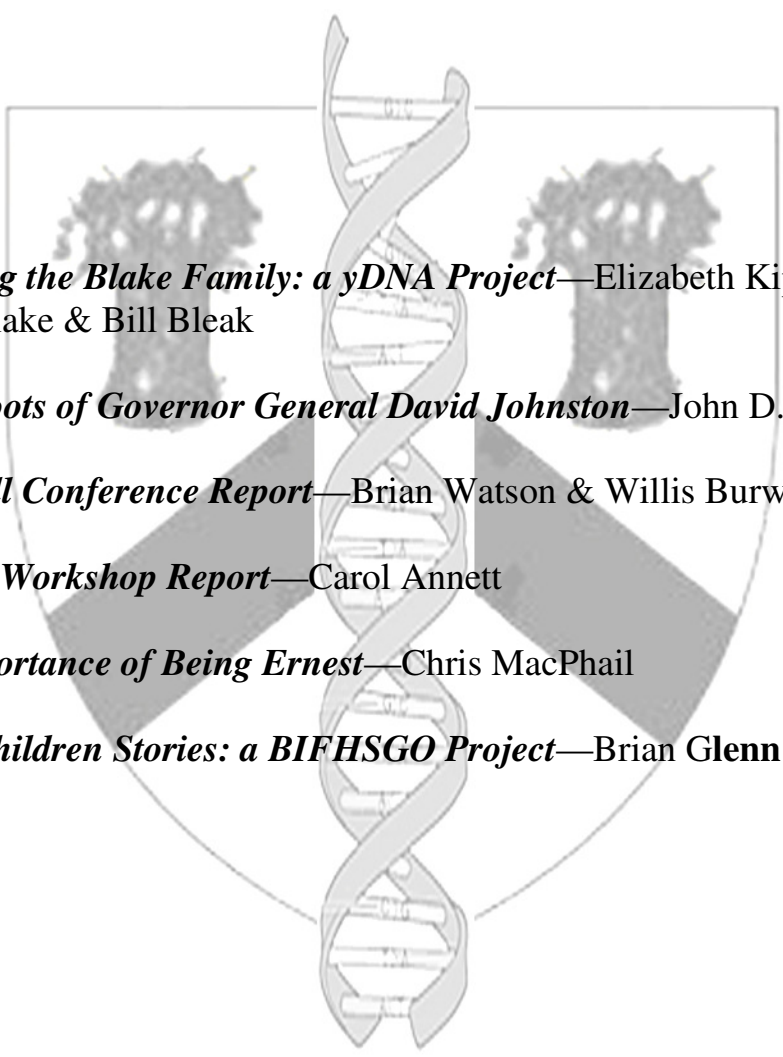
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### The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally incorporated society, and a Registered Charity (Reg. No. 89227 4044 RR0001). The purpose of BIFHSGO is to encourage, carry on and facilitate research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles.

The objectives of the Society are two-fold: to preserve, research and disseminate Canadian and British Isles family and social history for the benefit of current and future generations, and to promote genealogical research through a program of public education that teaches people how to do research and how to preserve their findings in readily accessible forms.

The activities of the Society are to: publish and disseminate genealogical research findings, as well as information on research resources and techniques; hold public meetings on family history; maintain readily accessible reference facilities; encourage volunteer participation in family history and genealogical research activities; and participate in the activities of related organizations.

Membership in the Society shall be available to persons interested in furthering the objects of the Society and shall consist of anyone who submits an application for admission as a member accompanied by payment of the applicable fees or dues. The 2011 calendar year fees for Membership are: \$35 Individual; \$45 Family; \$35 Institutional. Membership benefits include: the year's four Issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; ten family history programs, each of two hours' duration; up to six free queries a year; friendly advice from other members; participation in a special interest group that may be formed.

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We invite readers to share family history articles, illustrations, letters, queries and similar items of interest by submitting them to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Manuscripts should be written in the style of story-telling or letter-writing, leaving it to the Editor to adjust. Preferably, articles should be submitted in electronic format using MSWord-compatible software, and addressed to [acreditor@bifhsgo.ca](mailto:acreditor@bifhsgo.ca), or The Editor, BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 3Y7. Contributors of articles are asked to include a brief biographical sketch of up to 10 lines and a passport type and size photograph. They will be asked to certify that permission to reproduce any previously copyrighted material has been acquired. Authors are encouraged to provide permission for non-profit reproduction of their articles. The Editor reserves the right to select material to meet the interest of readers and to edit for length and content.

# Anglo-Celtic Roots



Winter Issue 2010

Volume 16, Number 4



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		The cover image combines the Coat-of-arms for the Blakes of Wiltshire/Hampshire/Somerset, England, (courtesy Elizabeth Kipp) with an image of a DNA helix (Wikipedia: National Human Genome Research Institute)
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### ***Message from the President, Glenn Wright***

Fall is about to slip into winter and we are well into the 2010–2011 program. Our annual Conference in September went off smoothly and from all the feedback that I have received, I think it safe to say that once again those who attended were pleased with the speakers, the Marketplace and the socializing that is always a key element to any gathering of those interested in family history and genealogy.

Our annual conference, our monthly meetings, the “Before BIFHSGO” educational sessions, the ACR—these are planned, organized and produced for the membership by members; but it bears repeating, we need all the assistance we can muster. For instance, planning for our next Conference is well underway, and while we have a core group of dedicated volunteers who make the conference “happen,” there is always room for more around the table. Join a great team and experience the satisfaction of seeing it all come together!

In September, Canada Post launched a stamp commemorating British Home Children. Since its inception, our Society has devoted enormous time and effort to researching and identifying the tens of thousands of boys and girls sent out to Canada that they might enjoy a better life. Members of the Society have put together a book of Home Children stories, described later in this issue, and it will be available before Christmas.

In the meantime, additional records relating to the history and operations of the Middlemore Homes, held at the Birmingham Library, have been microfilmed and purchased by the Society. As well, records of the Fegan Distributing Home in Toronto, dating from 1885 to 1939, have also been acquired. These records will be indexed by our volunteers and the names of children added to our database collection. Of course, not all of us have a Home Child in our family—my only connection is a great-uncle by marriage—but we should all be proud of the work that has been meticulously carried on by members of our Society over the past 15 years.

We are now in the Christmas season, a time when families traditionally come together, a time for celebration and thanksgiving, a time to reflect on the past year as we prepare for the next, a time to think about the connections between our family today and all those who have preceded us. Our interest in family history and genealogy is our personal heritage; our families now and in the past, a source of enduring interest. May your Christmas season be one of good health, happiness and love.

### ***Note from the Editor, Chris MacPhail***

For readers who are interested in the science of DNA and its application to genealogical research, Elizabeth Kipp, together with collaborators in Australia and the U.S., has provided a case study on the Blake family name, based in part on her presentation to the 2009 Fall Conference.

A report on the 2010 Fall Conference by Brian Watson and Willis Burwell reviews a most successful conference. We intend to publish articles based on some of the presentations in future issues. John Reid has offered advice on how to research family roots using Governor General David Johnston as his example. And your editor begs your indulgence with his research into the life of a great-aunt and her erstwhile husband.

Finally, we note the passing of Gordon Taylor, who for many years contributed his thoughtful reviews of genealogical journals and Internet sources, through his column “The Printed Page.” He will be missed.

## FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

## Revealing the Blake Family—a yDNA Project

BY ELIZABETH KIPP, BARRIE BLAKE AND BILL BLEAK

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*Barrie Blake was born in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, and his ancestors came from England. He is the Co-Administrator of the FT DNA Blake project. Barrie has an extensive website named “Blake Heritage” (<http://blakeheritage.synthasite.com>).*

*Bill Bleak’s great-grandfather, who changed the spelling of their surname from Blake to Bleak about 1852 but insisted on the original pronunciation, came to Utah in 1856. Bill was born in Utah and received his BA from the University of Utah. He is the Administrator of the FT DNA Blake project, amongst others.*

### Introduction

The Blake yDNA study was set up at Family Tree DNA by Bill Bleak and is now also co-administered by Barrie Blake. Although the study has only 27 members, it has been possible to separate out several distinct Blake founding lines. The overall goal of the Blake yDNA project is to identify the various branches of the Blake family and to determine their ethnic and geographic origin. Along the way it is hoped to connect any sub-branches caused by a break in Blake male-to-male yDNA with their parent branch; such breaks are known to have taken place in both the Blakes of England and those of Ireland. After all, earlier in history it was not uncommon for a man without a son to bequeath his lands, assets, and/or coat of arms to the husband of his daughter if the groom changed his surname to that of the bride. This article presents the current results of this ongoing study.



for the name Blake: “A corruption of the British Ap Lake from Ap, signifying from, or son, and Lake, the son of Lake. The family went into Ireland with Strongbow (1169), where the name became corrupted into Blake.”<sup>3</sup>

One of the fourteen Tribes of Galway in Ireland has the surname Blake. These Blakes were said to be descendants of Richard Caddell, alias Blake, who was with Strongbow in 1169. Richard used the surname Blake in Ireland and his descendants have continued to do so.<sup>4</sup>

Edith Bartlett Sumner in her 1948 book on her Blake family<sup>5</sup> states that the surname was locational, having been taken from the land which they occupied, known as “Blakeland.” Of note, there is a parish located southeast of Calne called Blackland<sup>6</sup> (Black and Blaque were alternative spellings for the name Blake in the Andover Parish Register).<sup>7</sup> Interestingly, a search on the current map of Britain using the Ordnance Survey reveals that there are 33 individual entries (in various counties) with the name “Blackland.”<sup>8</sup>

A recent find of a “Blake” pedigree chart created by the College of Arms (UK) has the spelling Blague alias Blaake. This 4-foot by 12-foot chart is held by the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre at Chippenham Wiltshire.<sup>9</sup> The first entry (the top of the pedigree) is “Richard Blague al[ia]s Blaake of Wiltsh[i]r[e] Esquire temp Ed[ward] I et Ed[ward] 2.” Since Edward I was King of England from 1272 to 1307 and Edward II reigned from 1307 to 1327, this dates Richard between 1272 and 1327. A note on the chart mentions a gift by Richard to the Knights Templar of a piece of property in Essex during the reign of Edward I. The Knights Templar were

### Background

There are several theories with respect to the origin of the Blake surname. One school of thought states that Blake, as a forename or surname, originated from Old English. The word “blac” referred to an individual with dark hair or skin, and the word “blaac” referred to an individual with pale hair or skin.<sup>1</sup> Since both are pronounced “Blake” the actual origin in this line of thought is unknown, as it could pertain to either.

William Arthur in his 1857 publication of an etymological dictionary of names<sup>2</sup> gives the following

disbanded in 1312, thus giving a smaller range for Richard as an adult between 1272 and 1307. The origin of the spelling Blague is unknown. Dr. J.W. Donaldson (Fellow of Trinity College) in his 1856 *Cambridge Essays*<sup>10</sup> on page 62 includes Blague in his list of surnames (under Suffolk) for which no origin had been found at the time of writing.

The name Robert de Blakeland appeared as early as 1286 in the Wiltshire Roll of Subsidies that had been granted to King Edward I.<sup>11</sup> The Wiltshire chart has Richard Blague alias Blaake also living in this similar area. We are presently investigating whether indeed this is the same person, in that the chart lists his wife as Ann Cole, who was also recorded as marrying Robert de Blakeland by other family researchers.<sup>12,13, 14</sup>

The origin of the name Blake is also considered to be Old Norse, first appearing in Yorkshire, England, possibly derived from the word Blaker, referring to a village and a former municipality of Akershus County, Norway (east of Oslo).<sup>15</sup>

Entering the name Blake into a world names public profiler<sup>16</sup> yields the frequency for this surname shown in Table 1.

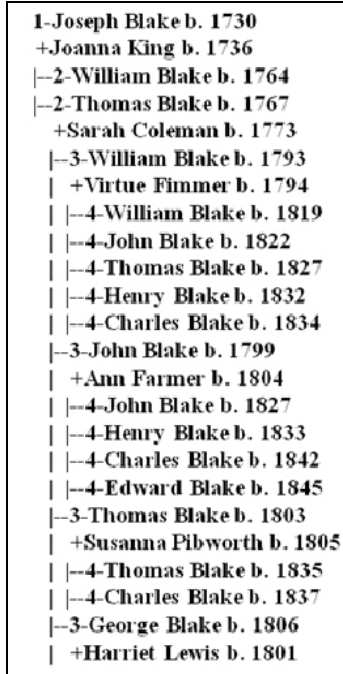
Country	Frequency per million
Australia	546.24
Ireland	519.41
United Kingdom	475.47
New Zealand	391.15
United States	274.12
Canada	257.19
Spain	4.82
Belgium	4.59
Switzerland	3.83
Denmark	3.74

**Table 1: Frequency of Blake surname worldwide**

Over time, descendants of all these originating surnames use the surname Blake (or as in the case of one of our authors, Bleak).

The surname Blake is found principally in countries that were colonies of Great Britain. Some of the nations listed above are now members of the Commonwealth; the last four are all part of the European Economic Community, of which the UK is a member. Until the advent of yDNA, testing back was very difficult unless you knew your ancestral line tracing. You would be looking at Ireland/Scotland/England as ancestral locations for your

family, and within each of these there were several distinct areas where the Blake name was concentrated pre-1800 (East Anglia, Hampshire/Wiltshire/Somerset/Devon, Yorkshire/Midlands in England; Galway, Dublin in Ireland and the Highlands in Scotland.)



**Figure 1: Descendants of Joseph Blake**

separating out sibling lines where one is able to trace back to an ancestor with several sons, always tracing back through the male line. But overall all members of a particular surname will match each other if the surname is a singleton.

Figure 1 is taken from the family tree of Elizabeth Kipp and Joseph Blake is her 4x great-grandfather. Edward Blake b. 1845 in position 4, a great-grandson of Joseph, is her great-grandfather. All daughters have been eliminated from this chart, as only the sons/grandsons/great-grandsons/etc. will carry the yDNA of Joseph Blake, which he inherited from his father Thomas (b. 1709)<sup>17</sup> and his grandfather Thomas (b. 1685),<sup>18</sup> all the way back to Nicholas Blake who died at Old Hall, Enham, Hampshire in 1547.<sup>19</sup>

Other than the actual values of alleles, yDNA results will also yield a particular haplogroup to which the tested individual belongs. Over time, changes in particular DNA sequences called single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) have occurred, resulting in a multi-branched human family tree of haplogroups (HG) (Figure 2).

**DNA Study of yDNA**

yDNA is used for surname studies. This DNA is passed from father to son, virtually unchanged from generation to generation, although over time fast-moving markers called alleles do experience some change. There may be the addition or deletion of repeats, resulting in a change of value from 12 to 13 or 12 to 11 or some other combination, depending on the originating value of the allele. These changes may assist in

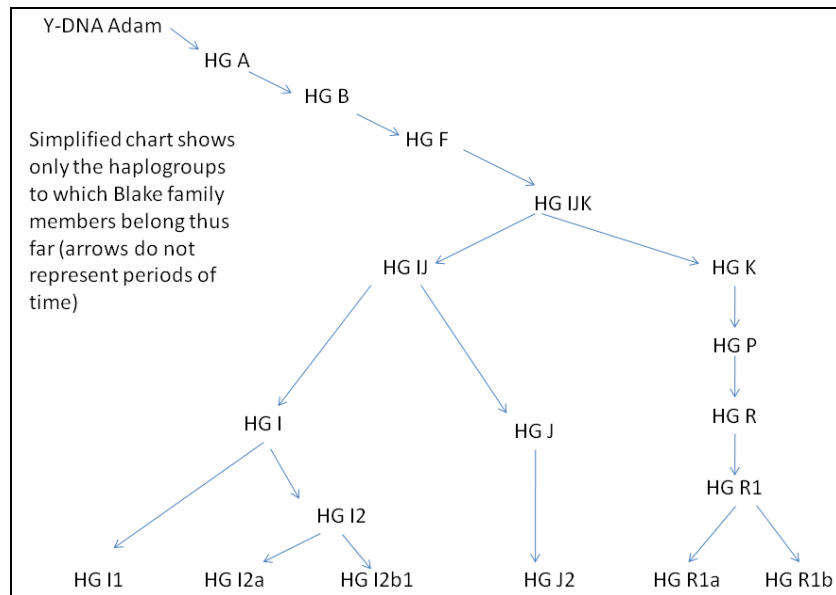


Figure 2: Human family tree chart reflecting Blake haplogroups

**FT DNA Blake surname study**

Table 2 lists the particular haplogroups found for the 27 members of the Blake surname study. On the webpage<sup>20</sup> at FT DNA the investigators (William Bleak and Barrie Blake) have separated the results into country of origin (as noted by the individual participant) and grouped them by haplogroup. For instance, there are two groups with English ancestry (1 and 2) and their haplogroups are I2a(2) and I1 respectively. There are two further groups for England, the first being labelled Norfolk 1 and the second Norfolk 2, and their haplogroups are R1a1 and I2b1. The next grouping is labelled Irish ancestry and all members belong to R1b1b2(a1b(4)). The final grouping (unassigned) has haplogroup J2.

In Table 2 only the first 12 alleles are displayed but the remainder (where tested) can be seen on the website of the FT DNA Blake surname study.<sup>21</sup>

**Blake-Norfolk lines**

The Norfolk line has been systematically researched by one of the descendants, Barrie Blake, and more information can be found on his Blake Heritage website.<sup>22</sup> Two distinct lines have emerged in the Norfolk Blake line—R1a1 and I2b1.

The R1a1 members of the first Norfolk group all match 23/25 or better and have a known common ancestor in about 1650 AD. This line can be traced back to about 1382 AD. All members of the group descend from Peter Blake and Elizabeth Spelman of Wimbotsham, Norfolk. The second Norfolk group,

I2b1, all match 24/25 or better. The members of this group have a known common ancestor in 1722 AD, Theophilus Blake. All of his siblings for whom there are results match the R1a1 grouping, but he is I2b1 as a result of the testing by several of his known descendants.

Looking at Figure 2, R1a1 descended from R back to K back to IJK. I2b1 descended from I back to IJ back to IJK. The most recent common ancestor for these two groups would be HG IJK, which was several thousands of years ago. Hence these two groups of Blake families are not genetically related. Extensive genealogical work has led to an answer to this riddle and a decision on the original haplogroup for the founding family of Blake in Norfolk of R1a1. A non-paternal event occurred with the birth of Theophilus Blake in 1722. Discovering this break three centuries later would have been impossible without yDNA testing.

**Blake-Irish ancestry**

The largest block of Blake study members is concentrated in the Irish ancestry block. The Blake family in Ireland, as mentioned earlier, by family lore descends from Richard Caddell (Galway) and possibly other Blake founders. The results may be too diverse to belong to one founding family. As more Blake descendants of Ireland test their yDNA it may be possible to separate the different lines there. Two members of the group suspect that they descend from the Blake family at Galway (marked with an asterisk in Table 2) and they match 8/12.

Many of the Blake families in Canada are descendants of William Hume Blake and Catherine Hume (his first cousin) and William's older brother Dominick Edward Blake. William and Dominick were the sons of Dominick Edward Blake and Anne Margaret Hume of Kiltegan, County Wicklow, Ireland. The *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online* states that this family were descendants of the Galway Blake family.<sup>23</sup> The father of Dominick Edward Blake (elder) living at Kiltegan County Wicklow was Andrew Blake of Galway. Andrew married twice, having in total six

sons. One of these sons, also Andrew, was the father of 21 children of whom 13 were sons.<sup>24</sup>

Two members of the Irish grouping are a very close match on 37 markers but do not have a paper trail at this time (Numbers 4 and 5 in the Irish group of Table 2 and marked ^). Although there are significant differences between the various members of this grouping, such changes can occur over time and finding the "in between" individuals might yield a different impression of this group.

<b>English 1</b>												
I2a	13	24	16	10	12	16	11	13	11	13	11	30
I2a2	13	24	16	10	14	16	11	11	12	12	11	29
<b>English 2</b>												
I1	13	22	14	10	13	14	11	14	11	12	11	28
I1	13	23	14	10	14	14	11	14	11	12	11	28
I1	13	23	14	10	14	15	11	14	12	12	11	28
I1	14	22	14	10	13	13	11	14	12	11	11	27
I1	14	22	14	10	13	14	11	14	12	12	11	28
<b>Norfolk 1</b>												
R1a1	13	25	15	11	11	14	12	12	10	13	11	30
R1a1	13	25	15	11	11	14	12	12	10	14	11	31
R1a1	13	25	15	11	11	14	12	12	10	14	11	31
R1a1	13	25	15	11	11	14	12	12	10	14	11	31
<b>Norfolk 2</b>												
I2b1	14	23	17	10	15	16	11	13	11	13	12	29
I2b1	14	23	17	10	15	16	11	13	11	13	12	29
I2b1	14	23	17	10	15	16	11	13	11	13	12	29
I2b1	14	23	17	10	16	16	11	13	11	13	12	29
<b>Irish</b>												
R1b1b2	12	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29
R1b1b2*	13	23	14	10	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29
R1b1b2	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	14	13	13	30
R1b1b2^	13	24	14	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	29
R1b1b2^	13	24	14	10	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	29
R1b1b2a1b4	13	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	14	13	13	30
R1b1b2	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29
R1b1b2	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	28
R1b1b2*	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	14	13	30
R1b1b2	13	24	14	12	12	14	12	12	11	13	13	29
R1b1b2	14	24	14	10	8	14	12	13	11	13	13	29
<b>Unassigned</b>												
J2	12	23	16	9	13	16	11	16	12	13	11	29

Table 2: Blake yDNA haplogroups by region / county

### Blake-J2—Unassigned

The only member of this group is a male who descends from a Blake female and he knows nothing else about his lineage; he joined the group simply to keep informed with up-to-date findings. Nevertheless, the Unassigned in terms of likely country of origin is J2 haplogroup. J2 is found principally in southeastern

Europe and the Middle East, and again the member does not have any details to share with the group.

### Blake-British—I1 and I2a

The two other British lines are I1 and I2a; these two are quite divergent and do not share common ancestry in thousands of years. There are known areas of Blake family groupings in Wiltshire, Hampshire, Surrey,



London, Middlesex, Somerset and Devon.<sup>25</sup> Other areas of concentration (aside from Norfolk, already mentioned) included Yorkshire and Lancashire (from the 1891 Census map produced by *Ancestry.com*).<sup>26</sup> As noted earlier regarding the origin of the Blake name, Yorkshire was mentioned as a possible settlement of descendants of the Old Norse.

The I1 grouping includes five members. They are somewhat diverse but do share 5/12 markers in common, with members 2 and 3 (Table 2) sharing 10/12 markers and further 28/37 markers. The last two in the group of five match 10/12. One member has listed Robert de Blakeland as his earliest ancestor. Robert de Blakeland was listed on the Wiltshire Roll of Subsidies in 1286 and most published histories of the American Blake family<sup>27, 28, 29</sup> do trace their line back to Robert de Blakeland.

Genealogists traditionally go from the known to the unknown with each succeeding paper record found. If a marriage record is found, for example, one usually gets the names of the parents of the bride and groom and thus the next generation back. If one comes to a “brick wall” where more paper records cannot be found or one is unable to get back to the country of origin, then DNA genealogy is potentially very useful.

Bill Bleak was searching for a documented Blake descendant of the English Somersetshire Blakes. He wanted to compare his own DNA values against this family to determine if he should further search that family as his own. In the Boston area he found an individual claiming descent from the Somerset Blakes who agreed to submit his DNA. (This is done by a cheek swab inside one’s mouth.) While our Blake DNA sample is still small, it appears that this Boston Blake comes from the Irish grouping rather than the English.

Bill did find another William Blake on the Family Tree DNA site who is related; they do have an ancestor in common. Given the similarity of the DNA alleles, they have a 99.45% chance of having a common ancestor within 1500 years and an 86.31% chance of a common ancestor within 1000 years. Within this period of time, however, the existing Blake pedigrees vary. Bill has in his possession a Blake pedigree from the English Norfolk Record Office, one from the Somerset Record Office, an illustrated Blake pedigree from the Wiltshire Record Office and one from the Admiral Robert Blake museum in Bridgewater England. (The Norfolk and the Somerset pedigrees do connect.)

There are minor differences in these pedigrees as one goes back into the 1000- to 1500-year period. Bill is hoping for additional participants in the Blake DNA test in order to find a relation within a 500-year period. DNA submissions give the opportunity to go around genealogical brick walls and find confirmed relations, which then allows one to search the newly discovered line attempting to reconnect to one’s own line.

The other English line is I2a2. The difference between the two samples 8/12 is actually very small and is consistent with separation by many generations (probably as much as 600 years). The most recent common ancestor to the Hampshire line and a Somerset Blake line was likely born in the mid-1400s or earlier. The differences are principally in markers that are known to be changeable. Finding more individuals to test in this grouping would be of assistance.

Elizabeth Kipp’s paternal line can be traced back (family lore/paper trail) to Nicholas Blake who died at Old Hall, Knights Enham, near Andover, Hampshire. He left a will that was probated in 1547.<sup>30</sup> Fortunately, his widowed mother, Jone Blake, also left a will in 1527 where she named her living children as Robert, Nicholas and Elizabeth (married to <unknown> Mylne).<sup>31</sup> Unfortunately she did not mention the name of her deceased husband. Nicholas’ will of 1547 gives the names of his children as William (eldest), Alice (married to <unknown> Godwyn), Elizabeth (unmarried in 1547) and Edmund. In turn William left a will probated in 1582 that named his siblings and also his ten children.<sup>32</sup>

The recent find of a Blake family pedigree at the Swindon and Wiltshire History Centre has linked the family at Andover with the earlier family at Wiltshire in the Preamble that accompanies the chart.<sup>33</sup> However, the chart lists the William (actual wording: William Blake of Eastontown alias Essington in County Southampton 4th son deceased 1582) who died in 1582 as the husband of Avis Ripley (daughter of Sir Gervase Ripley) rather than the Elizabeth whom he mentions in his will.<sup>34</sup> It also attributed sons-in-law to William Blake that do not match his will. Unfortunately burials in the Andover Parish Register do not commence until 1 January 1586<sup>35</sup> with the first Blake listed as Nycolas Blake 1 Mar 1586, a nephew to the William whose will was probated in 1582. The chart was prepared from the Visitations, according to the Preamble. Checking the Visitations revealed that the Blake family had not recorded the wife of William Blake.

The question that remains is whether the Blake family at Andover was descendant of the Wiltshire Blake family or there was a mixture of Blake families at Andover. The tax rolls of 1571 in Andover and environs indicate there were three William Blakes paying taxes.<sup>36</sup> Could two of them have died in 1582? Testing of more people who can trace back to the Blake family of southwest England would be most helpful, perhaps making it possible to sort out the lines that can be found there.

Family lore and published books link the Blake family of Wiltshire with the Blake family of Hampshire and the Blake family of Somerset and Devon. The only way to truly prove or disprove this family lore is by having a project that includes descendants of all these lines.

### Ongoing research

Advertising the Blake yDNA project is one of our most important items at the moment. There are a number of people with the surname Blake who have tested at FT DNA but are not in the project. Barrie Blake's extensive website on Blake Heritage is our principal source of information on the Blake yDNA study at the moment.<sup>37</sup>

Elizabeth Kipp's webpages<sup>38</sup> include an ancestral chart for her Blake line and she does receive a number of inquiries, in particular about Thomas Blake, who was baptized 21 Feb 1685 at Andover and was the son of John Blake and Elizabeth <unknown>. He married Mary Spring on 6 Nov 1708 at Andover and they had one son, Thomas, baptized 4 May 1709 at Andover. The Charles Blake family at Abbots Ann has a very good descendant chart, and many people link Charles back to Thomas (the age of Charles would be about right to be a son of Thomas Blake and Mary Spring). However, no evidence of a baptism has ever been found. Thomas Blake was buried at Andover 29 Jan 1714, leaving, as far as Elizabeth can discover using the parish registers, one son Thomas and his widow to survive him. A will transcription on her website links the Charles Blake family at Abbots Ann with John Blake maltster at Abbots Ann, but he is not the father of Charles. Research on the Blake family at Abbots Ann is another avenue of continuing research.

Elizabeth Kipp is in the process of transcribing the parish registers of Andover and nearby parishes (Knights Enham completed and available at the OPC Hampshire site<sup>39</sup> and Andover completed up to 1643). This should also assist with studying the Blake family of Hampshire.

Ongoing research continues with the recent find of the Blake Pedigree at the Swindon and Wiltshire Record Office. William (d. 1582) is listed as the son of Roger Blake and Mary Baynard. The Visitations were used to create this chart and the extant Visitations for the Blake/Baynard families do not list a son William.<sup>40</sup> Roger Blake's will<sup>41</sup> only lists his eldest son Thomas and his youngest daughter Mary.

### Genetic traits

It is important to mention another discovery by one of our authors; while it does not relate specifically to the results of DNA tests, it does relate to genetic traits<sup>42</sup> that are, themselves, a part thereof. From this point of view, Barrie Blake has discovered a Blake genetic trait that, amongst others, was handed down the genetic line to both his father and himself.<sup>43</sup> He has traced this genetic trait back to a Viking chieftain in Norway in around 900 AD.

The genetic trait involved is an impulsive compulsion to create poetry in response to events in life;<sup>44</sup> extensive research by Barrie has shown that this genetic trait was present in other Blakes throughout history.<sup>45</sup>

While Barrie is confident about the existence of this genetic trait, he freely admits that because the specific genetic trait is intangible, it is difficult to prove, other than to others who are the recipient thereof; and he freely uses the analogy that having people accept his discovery will be similar to the envisaged difficulty the first sailor who sailed around the world had in convincing people that the world wasn't flat; and:

- just as those who haven't had any experiences of a psychic nature generally don't believe in psychic phenomena; then
- those who haven't experienced this discovered Blake genetic trait will have difficulty believing in its existence.

### Conclusion

The Blake family yDNA study will, it is hoped, encourage more people to test their Blake yDNA line, as it is possible to now sort out various Blake lines using yDNA, possibly giving them a "resting spot" for their particular markers. As the FT DNA Blake surname study grows, so does its ability to sort Blake family lines and break down those "brick walls."

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**Reference Notes**

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- <sup>15</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blake>
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- <sup>17</sup> Hampshire Record Office, Sussex Street, Winchester, UK. Catalogue No. 60M67-1-4.
- <sup>18</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>19</sup> Testator: Nicolas Blake, Source: The National Archives, Kew, London, UK, No. 430, Place: Enham, Winchester Diocese, Dated: 31 May 1547, Probated: 20 June 1547.
- <sup>20</sup> <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/blake/default.aspx?section=yresults>
- <sup>21</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>22</sup> <http://blakeheritage.synthasite.com/blake-dna-analysis.php>
- <sup>23</sup> Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online - Blake, William Hume: [http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id\\_nbr=4303](http://www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=4303)
- <sup>24</sup> George Maclean Rose, *A cyclopaedia of Canadian biography; being chiefly men of the time. A collection of persons distinguished in professional and political life; leaders in the commerce and industry of Canada, and successful pioneers.* (Toronto ON; Thomas Rose Publication Co., 1886).
- <sup>25</sup> Sumner.
- <sup>26</sup> <http://www.ancestry.com/facts/Blake-family-history-uk.ashx>
- <sup>27</sup> Sumner.
- <sup>28</sup> Francis Blake.
- <sup>29</sup> Francis E Blake.
- <sup>30</sup> Testator: Nicolas Blake, Source: The National Archives, Kew, London, UK, No. 430, Place: Enham, Winchester Diocese, Dated: 31 May 1547, Probated: 20 June 1547 ..... Item I give and beque[a]th to Willi[a]m Blake my eldest sonne .....Item I give and bequ[e]ath to Edmund Blake my sonne .....Item I geve to Elizabeth Blake my daughter ..... Item I give and bequ[e]ath to Alice my daughter .... to Alice Goodwyn and Elizabeth Blake my daughters....
- <sup>31</sup> Private communication: Charlou Dolan. Testator: Jone Blake, widow, Enham; will dated 23 Mar 1527 ..... It'm I gyve & bequeth to my douzter Elisabeth mylne .....It'm I give & bequeath unto my son Nycholas Blake .....It'm I gyve & bequeath unto my son Rob't Blake . . . .
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.....of Thomas Blake, my fourthe sonne ..... of Richarde Blake my fyfte sonne .....

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- <sup>34</sup> Testator: William Blake, ... Item I give and bequeathe unto Elizabethhe Blake my wieff ....
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- <sup>36</sup> Douglas F Vick, editor, West Hampshire Lay Subsidy Assessments, 1558–1603 (Andover, Kingsclere and New

Forest Divisions). 9Winchester, HAM: Hampshire Record Office, 19870.

- <sup>37</sup> <http://blakeheritage.synthasite.com/blake-family-dna-project.php>
- <sup>38</sup> <http://www.kipp-blake-families.ca/elizabethmain.htm#BLAKEDNA>
- <sup>39</sup> [http://www.knightroots.co.uk/transcriptions/Parishes\\_K/Knights\\_Enham/Knights\\_Enham.htm](http://www.knightroots.co.uk/transcriptions/Parishes_K/Knights_Enham/Knights_Enham.htm)
- <sup>40</sup> Wiltshire Visitation Pedigrees 1623, The Visitations of the Heralds (Manotick, ON: Archive CD Books Canada, GBM001-0003), 14-16.
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- <sup>44</sup> <http://blakeheritage.synthasite.com/resources/Compulsion.pdf>
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## Local Roots of Governor General David Johnston

BY JOHN D REID

*A member of the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame, blogger, author and lecturer, John uses prominent people to illustrate genealogical sources and research techniques.*

Canada's new Governor General, His Excellency, the Right Honourable David Johnston, emphasized the importance of family—referring to his wife, children and grandchildren—during his installation on October 1. Yet his official biography<sup>1</sup> lacks detail about his roots mentioning only that he was born in Sudbury, Ontario. Other sources<sup>2,3</sup> state that his full name is David Lloyd Johnston, he was born on 28 June 1941, his parents were Lloyd Johnston and Dorothy Stonehouse, and that he received some of his early education in Sault Ste. Marie.

The biggest hurdle to tracing a family history when you don't have access to family sources is identifying ancestors in the most recently available civil registration and census records. A search for the Governor General's father Lloyd Johnston in the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) cemetery index<sup>4</sup> produced nine hits. Most were in Southern Ontario; one was for Lloyd A. Johnston, buried in Greenwood

West Cemetery, Korah Township, Algoma District. An email inquiry to the cemetery management received a prompt response providing the interment date of 6 February 1984 and birth year of 1908.

Library and Archives Canada (LAC) does not hold issues of *The Sault Star*, the most important newspaper in the area, for this period. An email to the local public library giving precise details often produces a helpful response. In this case the Sault Ste. Marie Public Library answered the next day with a scan of a death notice in *The Sault Star*<sup>5</sup> giving Lloyd Johnston's date of death as Friday, February 3, 1984. It listed his wife as Dorothy, his children as Barbara Ann and James of Mississauga and David of Montréal. (David Johnston was Principal at McGill University.) It also listed a brother Todd of Sault Ste. Marie and mentioned that Lloyd was a member of the Keystone Masonic Lodge and the Orange Lodge.



Source: www.gg.ca

Sudbury city directories at LAC don't list the family in the year of David Johnston's birth, but they appear<sup>6</sup> a few years later. His father's occupation is given as clerk at hardware retailer Cochrane Dunlop. Lloyd A. Johnston is found in later city directories for Sault Ste. Marie<sup>7</sup> with various sales jobs, and later with the Customs and Excise service of Revenue Canada.

According to civil birth registration records,<sup>8</sup> Lloyd Allen Johnston, born on 7 February 1908 at Sault Ste. Marie, was the son of Gilbert Johnston, employed as a hardware clerk, and his wife Lila May Harten. A marriage<sup>9</sup> between Gilbert Johnston (age 23), a carpenter, and Lila May Harten (age 20) is recorded in the Algoma district on 1 October 1902. The record shows Gilbert's parents as Oliver Johnston and Ester Harten, her parents as Arthur Harten and Ester Waters. Could there be some confusion?

Gilbert Johnston, born 22 August 1879, is recorded in the 1901 Census<sup>10</sup> as living in Sault Ste. Marie with his parents and working as a cleaner in the CPR shops. His father and younger brother James are listed as labourers.

Turning again to the OGS cemetery index and information from the cemetery, we learn that Gilbert H. Johnston was interred in Sault Ste. Marie's New Greenwood Cemetery. The dates on the monument read 1879–1952. The interment date was 23 August 23 1952.

From *The Sault Star*, a copy of which is available at LAC, Gilbert Johnston is listed<sup>11</sup> as dying on 21 August 1952 at his home at 31 Cameron Ave. in Sault

Ste. Marie, the spouse of Lila and father of Lloyd and James.

In the 1881 Census<sup>12</sup> Oliver Johnston (26), a farm labourer, Ester (40), Gilbert (4), and James (3) are living in Huntley Township, Carleton County.

According to his death registration,<sup>13</sup> Oliver Cromwell Johnston was born on 20 April 1856. He died on 5 August 1927 at 518 Wilson St. in Sault Ste. Marie, and was buried at Greenwood Cemetery. His occupation was given as retired gentleman, age 74, having lived in the city for 27 years. His place of birth was given as Ottawa. The informant was Gilbert Johnston, his son.

In the 1871 Census,<sup>14</sup> Oliver (16) is found with his parents, George (41), a shoemaker and Mary Ann (37), in Huntley Township, Carleton County. Other children in the household are Jonathan (14), Loretta (13), Robert (10), William (8), Ann (7), George (4), and Edward (4).

Births to the family are traceable through the baptismal records of the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa. No record of civil registration of these births can be found.



Source: www.gg.ca

The family is in the 1852 Census,<sup>15</sup> where George Johnston is recorded in Fitzroy Township, Carleton County, age 27 at next birthday, a shoemaker. His wife Mary Ann is listed, age 20 at next birthday, and born in Huntley Township, Canada West. Other information in the 1852 Census is that George Johnston was born

in Cavan, Ireland, one of a dozen people in Fitzroy Township who claimed the same birth county in the Emerald Isle.

The marriage<sup>16</sup> between George Johnston and Mary Ann Evoy took place at the Anglican church in Richmond, Ontario, on 17 January 1852, not long before the census.

In assuming the role of Governor General, David Johnston is returning to live in a community in which a strong chain of documentary evidence shows he has ancestral roots dating back more than a century. His paternal origins are very much in the mainstream of Canadian society. There must be many cousins in the extended family who, if they know of their relationship, celebrate the elevation of their relative to the vice-regal post.

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### Reference Notes

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- <sup>2</sup> “David Lloyd Johnston,” Wikipedia, ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David\\_Lloyd\\_Johnston](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Lloyd_Johnston)) ; accessed 6 October 2010.
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- <sup>10</sup> Oliver Johnston household, 1901 Census of Canada, Ontario, Algoma (district 44), Sault Ste Marie (sub-district Z-2), Page 41, Family No: 340; digital image, *Ancestry.ca* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca) : accessed 6 October 2010); citing LAC microfilm T-6458.
- <sup>11</sup> “Gilbert Johnston,” *The Sault Star*, 21 August 1952.
- <sup>12</sup> Oliver Johnston household, 1881 Census of Canada, Ontario, Carleton (district 108), Huntley (sub-district G), Page 34, Family No: 154; digital image, *Ancestry.ca* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca) : accessed 6 October 2010): citing LAC microfilm C\_13231.
- <sup>13</sup> Oliver Cromwell Johnston, Ontario death registration 008103 (1927); digital image, *Ancestry.ca* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca) : accessed 6 October 2010); citing microfilm MS935\_345, Archives of Ontario, Toronto.
- <sup>14</sup> George Johnston household, 1871 Census of Canada, Ontario, Carleton (district 78), division 01, Huntley (sub-district g), Page: 55; Family No: 167; digital image, *Ancestry.ca* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca) : accessed 6 October 2010): citing LAC microfilm C-10016.
- <sup>16</sup> George Johnston household, 1851 (1852) Census of Canada West, Carleton (district 4), Fitzroy (sub-district 24), Page 41, Line: 48; digital image, *Ancestry.ca* ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca) : accessed 6 October 2010): citing LAC microfilm C\_11716,
- <sup>17</sup> St. John the Baptist Church Anglican, (Richmond, Ontario), Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, George Johnston–Mary Ann Evoy marriage, 17 Jan 1852 ; Register 50, Page 108, Archives of the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa, Ontario.

**2010 FALL CONFERENCE**

**Sixteenth Annual BIFHSGO Fall Conference 2010**

BY WILLIS BURWELL AND BRIAN WATSON, CO-CHAIRS

The focus of the conference this year was Ireland. The Don Whiteside Memorial lecture on Friday evening was presented by Mark McGowan, a professor of history at the University of Toronto and Principal of St. Michael's College. He described his research into the arrival of Irish immigrants in Toronto in 1847 at the height of the famine in Ireland. This research led to a book and historical film titled *Death or Canada*.



**Mark McGowan**



**William Roulston**

The key speaker for the conference was William Roulston, Director of Research at the Ulster Historical Foundation in Belfast, Ireland. He made four presentations during the conference covering the basics of Irish family research as well as more advanced topics. His final presentation on Sunday afternoon looked into records that can be used to trace Scots who migrated to the north of Ireland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Three more presentations related to Irish research were made by Nuala Farrell-Griffen. She is a native of Ireland but immigrated to Canada in 1972. Her family research has taken her back to Ireland on a number of occasions. Her presentations covered a wide range of topics including the use of maps in family research, Irish records available on the Internet and the importance of Poor Law Unions.



**Nuala Farrell-Griffen**

Since 2010 has been declared the Year of the British Home Child, three presentations related to Home Children in Canada were offered on Sunday by Dave Lorente, founder of Home Children Canada; Beryl Young, author of *Charlie: a Home Child's Life in Canada*; and Charlotte Neff, a researcher into the treatment of homeless and neglected children in nineteenth-century Ontario.



**David Lorente**



**Beryl Young**



**Charlotte Neff**

**Lesley Anderson****Lucille Campey****Bruce Elliott****John Reid**

To satisfy attendees with only a passing interest in Irish research or Home Children, a wide range of topics were covered by other presenters during the two days. These presenters included Lesley Anderson, BIFHSGO Director of Education; Lucille Campey, a professional researcher and author living in England; Bruce Elliott, a professor of history at Carleton University; John Reid, a past-president of BIFHSGO; and Rick Roberts, co-founder of Global Genealogy Inc.



**Glenn Wright presenting a Citation of Excellence to Sandra and Rick Roberts**

In recognition of their outstanding contributions to the objectives of the Society as participants in the annual BIFHSGO conference for over ten years; in particular to Rick as a speaker at several conferences on topics such as using the Internet for family history research to workshops on Family History Software, and by co-founding their company, GLOBAL GENEALOGY in 1992 that focuses on providing family history books and supplies, publishing books on family history in a cost-effective manner, in particular out-of date and Canadian history books, and by launching "*The Global Gazette*", a popular online family history magazine.

Signed at Ottawa June 7, 2010  
Mary Anne Sharpe, President





The Computer Room



The Marketplace

The 2010 conference attracted 283 participants, an increase over both 2008 and 2009. The marketplace attracted seven new exhibitors. Despite cost over-runs for hospitality and furniture rental, the conference made a modest profit for the society.

Volunteers are needed on the 2011 conference planning committee. Members who are able to help are asked to send an e-mail to Roy Thomas, who is responsible for volunteer recruiting, at [frthomas@sympatico.ca](mailto:frthomas@sympatico.ca).

## CELEBRATE YOUR ANGLO-CELTIC ROOTS

**Share Your Family History Knowledge and Stories**

**BIFHSGO is seeking proposals for presentations at its 17th annual conference, 16–18 September 2011. The theme is England and Wales, with particular emphasis on London. Proposals for other presentations likely to hold the interest of members are invited.**

**Details at [www.bifhsgo.ca/conference.htm](http://www.bifhsgo.ca/conference.htm)**



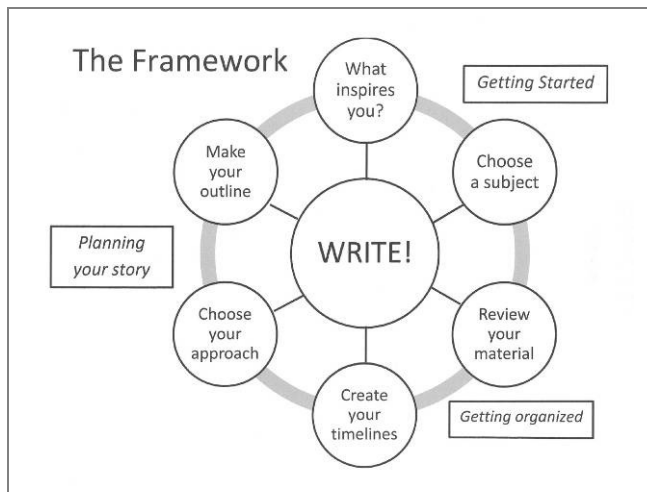
## The BIFHSGO Writing Workshop

BY CAROL ANNETT

Eleven people hunched over the tables in LAC Room 156 on 10 September 2010 intent on their task—to write a short narrative on some topic from their family history. They were attending the writing workshop offered by the BIFHSGO Writing Group (WG) on the Friday before the annual conference. If their level of concentration was any indication, the workshop was a success.

### The planning

The planning for the workshop began soon after the WG's first workshop in November 2009. Six members of the WG—Carol Annett, Marg Burwell, Wendy Croome, Irene Ip, Margaret Turner and Betty Warburton—spent many Saturdays, from the early spring through the summer of 2010, meeting at Betty's home. While Betty supplied us with coffee, tea and delicious home baking, we planned the fall workshop. Based on feedback from the previous workshop, and on our own evaluation of how our first effort had gone, we made some changes to our program.



Some aspects of the first workshop were retained. We still favoured offering a hands-on experience and a structured approach to family history writing, using a diagram we called the Framework that depicted various elements, or steps, in the writing process. We revised the content of the elements, however, to include less about writing theory and more about narrowing down the subject, sorting and organizing ideas, and creating an outline.

### The “pre-work”

For participants, the “work” part of the workshop began even before September 10. The purpose of the homework was to ensure that everyone would have a chance to work on all the steps of the process that we recommend, and that they would arrive prepared to get the most out of the workshop. The participants were sent assignments to complete at home, to begin applying the Getting Started and Getting Organized elements of the Framework (see diagram), specifically:

- 1) to choose a manageable topic for a short piece of writing (i.e. not the history of their entire family),
- 2) to make a list of material pertaining to that topic and
- 3) to create a timeline including events from their family history, as well as local and world events for the relevant time period.

To make this assignment less daunting, participants received three completed examples prepared by members of the planning team, including several finished two-page stories. Yes—the planners did the homework too. We readily admit that we are still learning the writing process ourselves.

### The workshop

Over the summer, the six workshop planners honed their material, communicating constantly between meetings through a private website we had set up for planning purposes. At last, the day of the workshop arrived. The five presenters were ready. Our sixth member, Irene Ip, who supported us throughout the planning period, was unable to be present at the workshop itself.

It was time to meet our participants and lead them through our program. Margaret Turner handled the Introduction and reviewed the Framework and its elements, which would form the structure of the day. Next, Wendy Croome went over the homework—choosing a focused topic, reviewing the material and creating a timeline—referring to the examples that had been sent with the pre-work package. Then, the session broke into small discussion groups for the first time. Feedback showed that participants really enjoyed these opportunities to discuss their writing projects with a few other people.

After a short break, we reconvened in the large group for Marg Burwell's presentation. Marg covered the many different approaches to writing family history, including

a formal genealogy narrative, a family history memoir and a fictional family saga. Most workshop participants would be writing a family history narrative, although a few were working on personal memoirs. Marg went on to describe different ways to create an outline. She explained how the process begins with looking over the material and timeline, identifying key ideas and clustering them into themes. Marg showed how choosing a method for making an outline is a matter of personal preference—some like to order their ideas in a simple list of headings, others would rather use a brain-storming technique, drawing a diagram or map of ideas which can then be numbered in writing order. During Marg's session, participants had opportunities to try out and discuss these concepts in their break-out groups. The morning passed quickly and it was time for a lunch break.

After lunch, Carol Annett led the group into the main purpose of the workshop—the writing. Carol began by reiterating one of the key themes of the day—finding your focus. She pointed out the difference between the subject and the focus. For example, one participant's subject was "My Mother" but in the small group, she decided that her focus was "How the War Changed my Mother." Each participant spent time identifying the focus for their writing project.

Carol then covered general writing topics, such as openings and closings, and writing clearly. She also reviewed topics more specific to family history writing, such as blending family data into the historical context. Carol repeated another key message of the workshop—to be ruthless. In other words, family history writers need to ruthlessly cut out material that is not relevant to the focus of the writing.

By the time we arrived at the designated writing time, many keen participants had already started. Though they had an hour, some later commented that they would have appreciated more writing time! Next, the writers read their work and received feedback from their small groups. One later commented that she would have liked to hear all the stories. The topics were fascinating—ranging from a Home Child story to brick making in Sussex to a murder on Sparks Street.

One of the presenters later commented about the participants, "What good critics they were in the small groups. Everyone made insightful comments on the others' stories." After making some remarks to the large group about the editing and rewriting for clarification, Carol closed with some suggestions for staying motivated to just keep writing.

### **The wrap-up**

Betty Warburton led the wrap-up for the day, starting with some encouraging remarks to the hard-working participants. She reviewed the workshop goals—to introduce the concept of a framework for organizing and planning writing, to get suggestions from others and learn some guidelines for family history writing, and to plan and write a short piece by the end of the day. After handing out evaluation sheets, Betty reminded the group about the articles on writing family history posted by the WG on the BIFHSGO website's Education page. She encouraged people to consider writing for *Anglo-Celtic Roots* and invited all to join the Writing Group. Betty closed with this good advice, "...tackle your family history or life story in manageable chunks and tell your story as best you can." After the door prizes—books on writing—were handed out, it was time to go. One comment on the evaluation sheet summed up the day: "The time just flew by."

## GREAT MOMENTS

## The Importance of Being Ernest

BY CHRIS MACPHAIL

*Research into his maternal grandmother and her family revealed some interesting facts for Chris MacPhail about a great-aunt Lillian. A Great Moments presentation at the June 2010 meeting was based on this account.*

**M**y maternal grandmother was Bertha Ann Lockerby, the youngest of the seven children—two boys and five girls—of Robert Hoyles Lockerby and Jane Morrison. Robert's father David, a blacksmith, and his wife Isabella Linton had been born in Scotland and emigrated to Canada in the early 1800s. Similarly, Jane's parents had come from Scotland, but via the United States.

David passed on the blacksmithing trade to several of his sons, including Robert. Although the Lockerbys seem to have enjoyed modest success as blacksmiths in Ormstown, Quebec, and its vicinity during most of the nineteenth century, they started to drift away as the century came to an end. Perhaps the local market was over-supplied with blacksmiths, or the failure of a local brick maker, also named Lockerby but unrelated, gave the family a bad name,<sup>1</sup> or pressure from the expanding francophone population may have combined to encourage the Lockerbys to move on. Some became prosperous businessmen in Montreal, others carried on their trades in Ontario, Manitoba and the United States, but none remained in or around Ormstown.

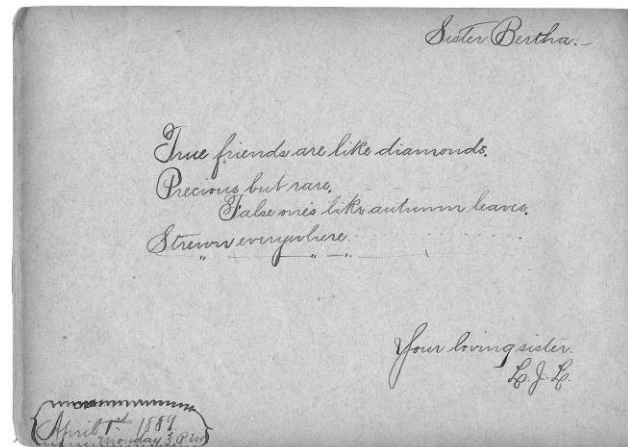


**Figure 1: Lillian Jane Lockerby, ca. 1890**

Source: Family collection

By 20 April 1891, the date on which the Census of Ormstown was recorded, Robert and Jane's oldest son William had moved to New York State, and the eldest daughter Emmeline had gone to live with her uncle, Jane's brother, near Chicago. The remaining five

children—Sadie, Belle, George, Lillian and Bertha—and a boarder, Ernest Hungerford, were living at home in Ormstown. Interestingly, George was also listed in Sudbury's Census on 5 April, two weeks earlier, as a stable boy and domestic working for a John Miller, livery stable proprietor.<sup>3</sup> He may have been sent to Sudbury to assess the opportunities and then was reporting back to the family. On 23 December 1891, Lillian, 18, and lodger Ernest, 22, were married in her parents' home by a Presbyterian minister.<sup>4</sup>



**Figure 2: Bertha Lockerby's Autograph Book**

Source: Family collection

Bertha kept a small book containing the autographs of family and friends, including her sister Lillian. Bertha would have been 13 and Lillian 16 at the time.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway had reached what is now Sudbury, Ontario, in 1883. It led to the discovery of copper and nickel, and within a few years Sudbury was a boom town that offered opportunities to miners and industrial workers, and to those who supported the industries. Robert and Jane were attracted by the opportunity and moved there in 1892, taking son George and daughters Bertha and Lillian and her husband Ernest with them. The remaining daughters joined their sister in Illinois. Robert established a blacksmith business and Jane set up their home as a boarding house. According to the *Sudbury Star* of 18 February 1892, George Lockerby and Ernest Hungerford purchased a confectionary

store and later, on 24 March, rented and took over management of the CPR boarding house in Sudbury. No further mention of Ernest Hungerford in Sudbury has been discovered.

One of the residents in the Lockerby boarding house in Sudbury was Robert Mitchell, a young merchant tailor who was in the process of establishing his own retail business. Bertha Ann and Bob Mitchell were married in 1901.<sup>5</sup> On 2 April 1904<sup>6</sup> Bertha gave birth to my mother, Bertha Jean, and died a month later on 1 May.<sup>7</sup>

Bob Mitchell, in the midst of starting up a business, suddenly found himself a widower with an infant daughter. The Lockerby family came to the rescue, and my mother remembered that her Aunt Lillian, with some help from Aunts Belle and Sadie from Chicago, took on the role of surrogate mother and helped raise her until Bob remarried in 1909, to Kate Greene. My mother often spoke of her aunt in the fondest terms, although there was always a hint of sadness when she spoke of “poor Aunt Lill.”



**Figure 3: Jane Morrison Lockerby and grand-daughter Bertha Jean Mitchell ca.1905**

I recently decided to find out more about Aunt Lill and her husband Ernest Hungerford to see if this impression was accurate. This is the story that I have been able to put together.

Lillian was born in Ormstown on 19 March 1873.<sup>8</sup> Ernest Arthur Hungerford was the son of John A. Hungerford and Miranda Ellecta McDonald. He was born on 28 August 1869 in nearby Bedford in Missisquoi County and was baptised in the Bedford Anglican Church.<sup>9</sup>

A year after their marriage in 1891, and after a few months in Sudbury, they were back in Quebec where

their son Clarence Earl was born in Phillipsburg, Missisquoi, on 22 December 1892.<sup>10</sup> He died six weeks later on 1 February 1893 and was buried in the Hungerford plot at Bedford’s Anglican Church.<sup>11</sup>

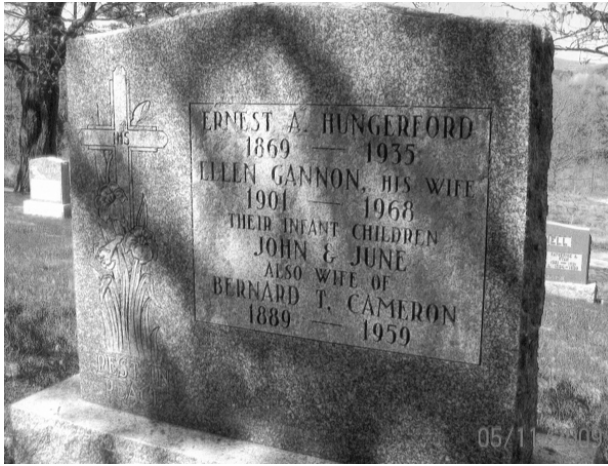
I established a contact with someone researching the Hungerford name, who stated that he had the definitive family tree. From that, he determined that, yes, the child Clarence Earl had died and been buried at Bedford, and that the father Ernest had died at about the same time. However, the place and date of burial were unknown.<sup>12</sup>

I took from this that there may have been an accident or fire or illness that took them both. But, one has to check the original record. I tracked down the death certificate on Ancestry.ca, and I found that Ernest had signed the certificate for his son.<sup>13</sup> So much for that theory.

Lillian and Ernest were living with Ernest’s widowed mother in Bedford in 1901. Their whereabouts from then until 1904 are unknown. With my grandmother’s death, Lillian returned to Sudbury to help care for my mother. And when Bob Mitchell remarried, Lillian took over the management of her parents’ boarding house, a role that she would fill for the rest of her life.

The Census for 1911<sup>14</sup> lists Lillian Hungerford living on Larch Street, Sudbury, with her parents and brother George, and describes her as married—but there is no mention of husband Ernest. An entry in Vernon’s *Sudbury and Copper Cliff Directory*<sup>15</sup> of 1911 described her as the widow of “Ernst”, and obituaries of her father in the *Sudbury Star* in 1916<sup>16</sup> and that of her mother in 1920<sup>17</sup> made no mention of Ernest. Based on this and the comment from the Hungerford family historian, it would appear that Ernest had died sometime between 1901 and 1920. A search of census and death records during that period for Ontario, Quebec and United States sources failed to provide any clues to Ernest’s fate.

Later, however, a random search for the surname Hungerford uncovered the marriage of one Ernest Arthur Hungerford, 41, to Ellen Catherine Gannon, 20, in Picton, Ontario, on 16 January 1922.<sup>18</sup> Ernest is described as a hotel proprietor in Ottawa, a Roman Catholic and a widower. This did not appear to be a good match until I saw the rest of the information: born in Bedford, Quebec, to John Hungerford and Merinda [sic] McDonald. Ernest would have been about 51 at the time, not 41, and a Catholic?



**Figure 4: Headstone, Mount Calvary Roman Catholic Cemetery, Trenton, Ontario**

Anne Tryon photo

A further entry in the Ontario French Catholic Church Records for Ste-Brigitte's Church, Ottawa, shows that Ernest was baptized as a Catholic on 12 January 1922, four days before the marriage.<sup>19</sup> He gave his birth date as 28 August 1879—exactly 10 years after his actual birth date—and his parents as John Hungerford and Elizabeth McDonald. An entry in the margin of the baptismal record states that he was married on 16 January to Catherine Gannon in Picton. A search of the Ottawa city directories for 1921 and 1922 failed to turn up any Hungerfords, either in the list of citizens or among the hotel proprietors.

The Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid (OCFA) is a valuable source of information, and, as it turned out, one that I should have checked earlier. Knowing now that Ernest had been married in Ontario, I searched the OCFA files and found an entry for Ernest A. Hungerford, "Mount Calvary Roman Catholic, Trenton, Northumberland County, Murray Township" with the reference LSGS-087. This led me to the Lakeshore Genealogical Society in Cobourg; an enquiry resulted in my being sent a computer printout confirming the information. Some time later, I received an email asking if I had been able to visit the cemetery, and when I replied that I had not, Anne Tryon made a trip from Cobourg and photographed the headstone.

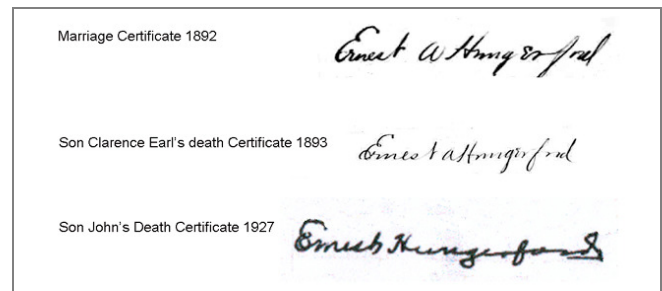
Ernest and Ellen had two children, both of whom died in infancy. Ernest died 10 December 1935 and was buried in the Mount Calvary Roman Catholic Cemetery, Trenton, Ontario.<sup>20</sup>

I broadened my search through Ancestry and found the birth certificate for a son born to Ernest and Ellen in

1927 in Richmond, Quebec. I wondered what Ernest might have been doing in Richmond, and contacted the archivist at the Eastern Townships located at Sherbrooke, who did some research. Although the question of what Ernest was doing there remains unanswered, she found an obituary in a local newspaper for him following his death in December 1935. But how did he get from there to Trenton?

Again, I contacted the Quinte West library in Trenton, and the archivist found an obituary in the Trenton newspaper. It stated that Ernest's remains were transported by CNR to the care of a Mrs. Mary Carr in Trenton—who turned out to be Ellen Gannon's sister—then to the church and cemetery. His year of birth is given, accurately, as 1869.

The death certificate for Ernest and Ellen's son John provided additional evidence that I had the right Ernest. I compared it to his signature on the certificate of marriage to Lillian and that on the death certificate of their son Clarence, and find many similarities, understanding that there was a gap of over 30 years between them.



**Figure 5: Ernest Hungerford Signatures**

What had happened to the marriage of Lillian Lockerby and Ernest Hungerford? Married in 1891, they were in Sudbury in the spring of 1892; they were back in Quebec late in 1892 and early 1893 where their child was born and died; they were still in Quebec in 1901; they may have gone to Chicago but Lillian, at least, was back in Sudbury around 1904. And by 1911, she was described as "widow of Ernst" in one source and married in another, with no mention of Ernest anywhere. Perhaps the couple decided that they should go their separate ways, and because divorce would have required an Act of Parliament, describing themselves as widow and widower may have seemed like a way out. Lillian maintained her status as a widow consistently until her death of cancer in 1926.<sup>21</sup>

Or, did Ernest simply disappear and spread a rumour that he had died? This may have been the source for

the Hungerford historian's version. The fact that he converted to the Catholic faith in order to marry Ellen Gannon in the Catholic Church, while lying about his marital status, age, residence and occupation in 1922, while Lillian was still alive, argues for this interpretation.

We will never know whether Lillian was ever aware that Ernest was still alive and had remarried, but my mother's impression of "poor Aunt Lill" may have had some basis in reality after all.

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### Reference Notes

<sup>1</sup> Roberta Brocklehurst, "The Brickyards of Ormstown," Durham-Ormstown (Howick, QC: Chateauguay Valley Historical Society, 1979), 41.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Lockerby household, 1891 census of Canada, Quebec, Chateauguay (district 147), Village of Ormstown (subdistrict E1), p 27; microfilm T-6391, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa.

<sup>3</sup> "1891 Canadian Census," database, Ancestry, (www.ancestry.ca: accessed 16 Dec 2009), John S Miller household, Ontario, Nipissing, McKim & Chisholm (district 95 ½), family no. 60, citing Library and Archives Canada microfilm T-6355.

<sup>4</sup> "Huntingdon Gleaner Extracts 1891," database, Rootsweb, <http://www.rootsweb.com/~qchuntin/gleaner/1891.html>.

<sup>5</sup> Ontario Canada Registration of Marriages 1869-1922, database, Ancestry, (www.ancestry.com), citing FHL microfilm MS932\_105.

<sup>6</sup> Bertha Jean Mitchell, Ontario Births Nipissing District, Sudbury Division, 1904, p. 229 No. 53 Reg. No. 032313.

<sup>7</sup> Bertha Ann Mitchell, Ontario Registrations of Deaths, 1869-1934, digital image, Ancestry.ca,

(www.ancestry.ca: accessed 1 Oct 2008) citing roll MS935\_341, Archives of Ontario, Toronto.

<sup>8</sup> 19th Century Chateauguay Valley Protestant Church Registers, 1.1684. (www.Globalgenealogy.com Searchable Online Data: Quebec, Canada).

<sup>9</sup> Automated Genealogy 1901 Census of Canada, Missisquoi, Quebec District No. 170, Bedford Subdistrict a-1 p 3, L 32, Schedule 1 Microfilm T-6531.

<sup>10</sup> IGI Batch F515339 Sheet 037, Source Call No. 1553754.

<sup>11</sup> Drouin Collection, Bedford Quebec, St. James Anglican.

<sup>12</sup> E-mail: Richard Hungerford to Chris MacPhail, 29 September 2008.

<sup>13</sup> Ancestry.com. Quebec Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1967 1893 Burials, Bedford, Anglican St. James.

<sup>14</sup> 1911 Census of Canada, Ontario, District Nipissing 99, Subdistrict Sudbury 115. p 18 line 3.

<sup>15</sup> Vernon: Sudbury and Copper Cliff Directory 1911, p. 58.

<sup>16</sup> Sudbury Star June 21, 1916, p. 4.

<sup>17</sup> Sudbury Star Saturday, July 3, 1920, p. 10.

<sup>18</sup> Ancestry.com. Ontario, Canada Marriages, 1857-1924, FHL MS932\_623, 1922 p. 429.

<sup>19</sup> Ontario French Catholic Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1747-1967, Ottawa, St Brigid, 1922 p. 429.

<sup>20</sup> Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid, Lakeshore Genealogical Society No. LSGS-087, 24 Dec 2008.

<sup>21</sup> Archives of Ontario. Registrations of Deaths, 18691934., Source Citation: Roll: MS935\_341. Ancestry.ca 1 Oct 2008.

## BIFHSGO NEWS

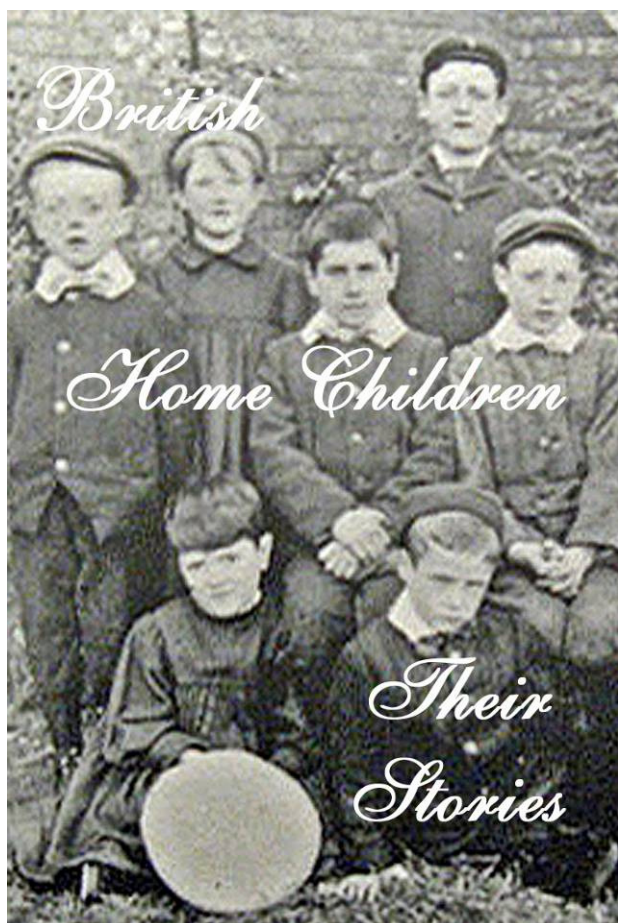
### Home Children Book Project

BY BRIAN GLENN, DIRECTOR, RESEARCH & PROJECTS

"I do not celebrate my birthday. I celebrate the day I came to Canada." said former Home Boy Joe Brown at a recent meeting of Heritage Renfrew. Such sentiments are reflected in many of the stories that have been assembled for BIFHSGO's book of British Home Children stories.

On 7 December 2009, the Canadian Parliament unanimously passed a Private Member's bill from MP

Phil McColeman to declare 2010 as the Year of the British Home Child. In keeping with our Society's long-established history as a leading researcher and cataloguer of British Home Children, led by fellow members John Sayers and Patricia Roberts-Pichette, the Board approved the publication of a book to celebrate the Year featuring stories from first and second generation ancestors of some British Home Children.



Since August this year, Chris MacPhail and John Sayers, with assistance from Dave Lorente, have assembled a collection of over 30 stories and images for the book, some of which are first-hand accounts of the Home Child's experience in Britain and in their new home in Canada.

There is quite a bit of controversy today about the Home Children: were they unwillingly uprooted from their homes in Britain to be transported to a harsh foreign land and treated as servants, or were they offered new opportunities of health, livelihood and education unavailable to them in Britain? How differently were Home Children treated from Canadian-born children of those times? One could say, from reading many accounts, not very differently at all. In some cases, they fared better than their home-born counterparts. While this commemorative book does not attempt to address these questions directly, we hope that the stories will shed some light on the acceptance of Home Children in Canadian society, and, in fact, on Canadian society itself.

We hope you will join us on Saturday, 18 December at Library and Archives Canada, between 6:30 and 8:00 p.m., to celebrate the launch of this new book. There will be refreshments and some readings from the book, and a limited number of copies will be available for purchase (under \$20 we hope). Copies of the book will also be available online from [Globalgenealogy.com](http://Globalgenealogy.com).

## FAMILY HISTORY SOURCE

### The Bookworm

BY BETTY WARBURTON

Among the many items catalogued recently at the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library were several new books and CDs that fall into several categories.

#### Research handbooks or manuals:

Burton, Anthony. *Tracing Your Shipbuilding Ancestors: a Guide for Family Historians*. Pen & Sword, 2010. 929.1072 BUR

Macafee, William [and others]. *Researching Derry & Londonderry Ancestors: a practical guide for the family and local historian*. The Author, 2010. CD-ROM 101063



Obee, Dave. *Destination Canada: a Genealogical Guide to Immigration Records*. The Author, 2010. 929.371 OBE

Wright, Glenn. *Canadians at War 1914-1918: a Research Guide to World War One Service Records*. Global Heritage Press, 2010. 929.1072 WRI

#### Aids to finding ancestors

Crockford's Clerical Directory 1885: *Statistical Book of Reference for Facts Relating to the Clergy and the Church, Seventeenth Issue*. Archive CD Books, 2003. CD-ROM 101061

Federation of Family History Societies. *National Burial Index for England and Wales, 3rd ed.* The Federation, 2010. CD-ROM 101013



Punch, Terrence M. *Erin's Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada 1761–1863, 4 Volumes*. Genealogical Publishing, 2008–2010. 929.3715 PUN Vol. 1–Vol. 4

### Histories

Campey, Lucille H. *Planters, Paupers and Pioneers: English Settlers in Atlantic Canada*. Natural Heritage Books, 2010. 971.500421 CAM

Hill, George. *The Plantation in Ulster at the Commencement of the Seventeenth Century, 1608–1620*. Ulster Scots Agency. (Originally published in Belfast by M'Caw, Stevenson and Orr in 1877) CD-ROM 101064

Nicholls, George. *A History of the Scotch Poor Law in Connexion with the Condition of the People*. Archive CD Books. (Originally published in London by John Murray in 1856.) CD-ROM 101062

The library has received some very interesting donations this year as well. Anyone with family in the vicinity of Dover, Kent, will appreciate the microfilms of baptisms, marriages and burials for several parishes

in that area, as well as the microfiche dealing with transcribed indexes of those records. Of interest also are calendars of wills in the Consistory Court of Canterbury and the Archdeaconry Court of Canterbury. Some microfiche of Hampshire parish records still need to be catalogued. If your Kentish ancestors were rogues, you may wish to check *Calendar of Assize Records: Kent Indictments*, edited by J. S. Cockburn (Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1979–1995); the five volumes cover the reigns of Elizabeth I, James I, Charles I, the Interregnum (1649–1659) and Charles II.

*A History of Ulster*, by Jonathan Bardon (Blackstaff Press, 1992) and *The Plantation of Ulster*, by Philip Robinson (Ulster Historical Foundation, 2000) will interest Northern Ireland researchers.

By the time you read this column in December, the City Archives and this library should have moved from Sussex Drive to the new building at the corner of Woodroffe Avenue and Tallwood. Many of you have said they are planning to visit the new location and we library volunteers are anxious to welcome you.

## In Memoriam—The Printed Page



**Gordon deRupe Taylor**  
9 May 1923–28 August 2010

Gordon was BIFHSGO Member No. 117 and joined in the founding year, 1995. He served as the second BIFHSGO President from September 1996 to September 1998.

His induction into the Hall of Fame reads:

*Gord Taylor was recognized for his leadership in the Society through his service as a Director, President, Past-President and his research and writing about genealogical subjects.*

Gordon authored “The Printed Page” column in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* for the past five years; his last column appeared in the Fall 2010 Issue.

Sadly, Gordon's wife Joan passed away two months later, on 29 October.

**BIFHSGO LISTINGS**

## Members' Surname Search

BY ELIZABETH KIPP

These tables enable BIFHSGO members to share in common research. If you locate one or more of the names you are researching in Table A note the membership number (Mbr No.). Contact the member

listed in Table B (match Mbr No.). Each member may be searching several names (please be specific when communicating with them). Good luck.

TABLE A (Names being searched)							
Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr No.
Blaker	All	All	1192	McMann	IRL, Northumberland County, ON CAN	1750+	1360
Blaney	IRL	1750+	1360	Noble	FER IRL	Prior to 1840	1360
McBride	IRL, Northumberland County, ON CAN	1750+	1360	Noble	Northumberland County, ON CAN	After 1840	1360

TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)			
Mbr No.	Member's Name and Address	Mbr No.	Member's Name and Address
1192	Rod Blaker, 200 Rideau Terrace Ottawa ON K1M 0Z3 Rod.blaker@gmail.com	1360	John Melville Noble, 1199 Diane Street Sudbury ON P3A 4H4 John_carol.noble@sympatico.ca

Occasionally, due to a lack of space, names published in Anglo-Celtic Roots may be restricted to six per individual. If this should occur, the remaining names of interest will be published in a future edition. If the members have Internet access and they give permission, all of their names of interest are published on the BIFHSGO website, [www.bifhsgo.ca](http://www.bifhsgo.ca).

Many BIFHSGO members belong to genealogy societies that cover the areas detailed in this Members' Surname Search list. If you would like to loan your quarterly journals or other pertinent documents to members with an interest in the same geographical area that you are researching, please contact them directly and arrange to exchange information at the monthly meetings.

## Membership Report

BY TARA GRANT

New BIFHSGO Members from 19 July to 30 September 2010					
Member No.	Name	Address	Member No.	Name	Address
1354	Catherine WATSON	Don Mills, ON	1378	Katherine MOYNIHAN	Gloucester, ON
1355	Judy WEBBER	Ottawa, ON	1379	Brian & Jo WRIGHT	Orangeville, ON
1356	Mary MONTGOMERY	Ottawa, ON	1380	Dorothy Mae CONNOR	Ottawa, ON
1362	Sharon LIPSIT	Burlington, ON	1381	Mohammed AI-MANSOURI	Ottawa, ON
1363	Barbara SUMMERS	Twp of North Dundas, ON	1382	Sandra DELAMER	Dunrobin, ON
1364	Barbara BARR	King City, ON	1383	Lynda JOYCE	Ottawa, ON

1365	Mary Catherine MORAN	Montclair, NJ	1384	Ken & Wendy RILEY	Orleans, ON
1366	Catherine NIEMI	Grimsby, ON	1385	Suzanne HENDERSON	Perth, ON
1367	Mary Catherine SMITHSON	Stoney Creek, ON	1386	Mary McHALE	Ottawa, ON
1368	Richard BLANCHARD	Carp, ON	1387	Audrey BALLARD	Ottawa, ON
1369	Richard BRADLEY	Oakville, ON	1388	Joan CYBOLSKY	Ottawa, ON
1370	Lise FOURNIER AUSMAN	Ottawa, ON	1389	Elsie and Ted McDORMAN	Ottawa, ON
1371	Julia OTT	Uxbridge, ON	1391	Margaret McCANN	Toronto, ON
1372	Nathalie CONNOR	Ottawa, ON	1392	Laurie FAGAN	Ottawa, ON
1373	Brenda PARKER	Cumberland, ON	1393	John SHEARER	Kanata, ON
1374	Ruth BRINSTON	N/A	1394	Merv CAMERON	Ottawa, ON
1375	John & Judy COLLINS	Nepean, ON	1395	Carole Anne LOGAN	Ottawa, ON
1376	Joan V. WRIGHT	Ottawa, ON	1396	John LEGGETT	Ottawa, ON
1377	Janet E. CONNOR	Ottawa, ON			
<b>Returning BIFHSGO Members</b>					
106	Anne FLEMING	Clayton, ON	253	Carolyn Jowett CAMERON	Ottawa, ON

WELCOME to ALL our new and returning members! Please extend a warm welcome if you see them at a meeting. Apologies to any members missed in this report. You will be listed in the Spring 2011 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

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## Omission Notice

In the article “Hold on Tight!—Tickets Please: A Family Story Revealed” by Christine Jackson that appeared in the Summer 2010 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, the sources for the illustrations were inadvertently omitted. They should have appeared as follows:

- Figure 1: Alfred James Thomas Moon 1926–1998. Photo from family collection.
- Figure 2: Location of Old Shoreham Toll Bridge. Map prepared by Susan Rowland, former cartographer in the Geography Department, Sussex University, England.
- Figure 3: Old Shoreham Toll Bridge (restored). Photo courtesy of Adur District Council—[www.adur.gov.uk/tourism/old-tollbridge.htm](http://www.adur.gov.uk/tourism/old-tollbridge.htm)
- Figure 4: Passengers and rescuers on the partially submerged bus. Photo scanned from the *Shoreham Herald* newspaper of 7 January 1949.
- Figure 5: The next morning, before salvaging. Photo from the personal collection of Alan Lambert, volunteer with the Southdown Bus Collection, Amberley Working Museum, West Sussex—<http://www.amberleymuseum.co.uk/>
- Figure 6: Southdown bus EUF 205, before the accident, probably taken in 1948. Photo from the personal collection of Alan Lambert, volunteer with the Southdown Bus Collection, Amberley Working Museum, West Sussex—<http://www.amberleymuseum.co.uk/>
- Figure 7: Southdown bus conductor's hat (winter), 1949-era. Photo © Copyright D. Bran, Southdown Omnibus Trust, 2009.
- Figure 8: Alf Moon and his bride Clarice, 14 January 1950. Photo from family collection.

We apologize for the omission.

**BRITISH ISLES FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
OF GREATER OTTAWA  
Calendar of Events**

**Saturday Morning Meetings**

at  
**Library and Archives Canada  
395 Wellington Street, Ottawa  
Contact: 613-234-2520**

**Free parking on the east side of the building only**

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- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>8 January 2011</b>   | <b><i>Adding the Wonder of Historic Context: Labour for Those Who Follow, Not Only on Whom you Seek</i></b> — <b>John Heney</b> , author, journalist and heritage advocate, will emphasize the importance of focusing your work on the future as well as the past: preserving findings, asking wider questions, putting context in your narrative, and keeping an eye on interconnection.<br><br><b>BEFORE BIFHSGO</b> —Podcasting for Genealogists—Susan Davis |
| <b>12 February 2011</b> | <b><i>Down the Line: Tracing the Dawsons' Canadian Adventure</i></b> — <b>Phil Jenkins</b> , author, songwriter and newspaper columnist, will trace the emigration of the Dawson family of Edinburgh, first to Nova Scotia in 1820, then subsequently to Montreal and Ottawa.<br><br><b>BEFORE BIFHSGO</b> —Ancestry Online Family Trees—Lesley Anderson  |
| <b>12 March 2011</b>    | <b><i>Social Networking and Genealogy</i></b> — <b>Marion Press</b> , librarian at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto, and a teacher of online courses for the National Genealogical Institute, will examine and explain modern social networking sites and their potential for uniting family historians.   |
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**Schedule:**

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 9:00 a.m.        | Workshops: Check our website for up-to-date information. |
| 9:30 a.m.        | Discovery Tables   |
| 10:00–11:30 a.m. | Meeting and Presentation                                 |
| 12:00–1:00 p.m.  | Writing Group  |

For up-to-date information and news of other special interest groups (Scottish, Irish, DNA, Master Genealogist Users), visit the website [www.bifhsgo.ca](http://www.bifhsgo.ca)

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**Articles for *Anglo-Celtic Roots***

Articles and illustrations for publication are welcome. For advice on preparing manuscripts, please email the Editor, [acreditor@bifhsgo.ca](mailto:acreditor@bifhsgo.ca). The deadline for publication in the next issue is 15 January 2011.